THE LEAGUE WILL ENDEAVOR TO EX-CLUDE NON-UNION WORKMEN.

A STOPPAGE OF WORK THREATENED IN BALTI-MORE-EVEN KNIGHTS OF LABOR TO BE

OPPOSED IF NOT MEMBERS OF

THE TRADES LEAGUE.

Baltimore, April 13 (Special).-The Building Trades League of Mechanics of this city is determined to enforce the card system, and a general strike is threatened. Yesterday work was stopped on several large buildings, and it is reported that to-morrow several hundred workmen will strike. The Building Trades League has declared war against the Knights of Labor and will try to prevent any man from working who does not belong to the unions. Of the 1,300 bricklayers in Baltimore, 700 belong to the union. Of the 2,800 carpenters, 600 are in labor organizations, 400 in the unions, and 200 are Knights of Labor. The hodearriers compose the most solid union. The League, which is composed of representatives of the various trades unions, expects to crush out the Knights of Labor by the strict enforcement of the card system. The league leaders say that to work on any building with non-union men, or members of the Knights of Labor who do not also belong to the union.

MANY CHICAGOANS MAY BE HOMELESS ON MAY 1. Chicago, April 13 (Special).—No strike has ever occurred in the history of Chicago which disastronsly affected the interests of so many people as the present carpenters' strike. The recent boom in real estate caused many thousands of new buildings to be contracted for, and more are now in course of erection than at any previous time in the city's history. These are nearly all to be finished by May 1, and have already been let or sold to persons who must vacate their present homes or stores by that date. carpenters timed their strike in accordance with this emergency, and the stubborn resistance which they have met from the builders was unexpected, to say In the meantime, the people who must vacate their present quarters in a little over two weeks—and they number thousands—are becoming desperate. Several members of the Carpenters and Bullders' Association will start up work to morrow morning, and endeaver to complete the contracts that were interrupted by the strike. How many men they will have is a question, but nearly all have advertised for carpenters, those whose contracts were most pressing scattering their advertisements about the country. The masters claim that there are a good many journeymen in the city who are willing to go to work, and they will all be given a chance.

MEN LIKELY TO QUIT WORK IN BOSTON. Boston, April 13 (special).-The contracting firm of Norcross Brothers is at present employing some 20,000 men on buildings in Boston, New-York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities throughout the To-morrow all these men are to go of This was decided upon this afternoon at the meeting of the Amalgamated Building Trades Council in this city. They are masons, carpenters, bricklayers, stonecutters, and marblecutters. This firm employs about 1,500 men in Boston on the new Public Library, the State House extension, the new Stock Exchange, the American Bell Telephone Company's Exchange, the American Bell Telephone Company's building and the Ames building, in Washington'st. Its present enterprises in the other cities named are of similar import. The cause of the strike is the lockout, inaugurated three months are, by the New-England freestone contractors, and this in turn was due to the stone cutters, who rebelled at the employment of marblecuters on stone work at the Boston Public Library. The men expect that this great firm will fall an easy victim, owing to the chormous amount of work which it has on hand.

THE DEMOURATS WIN IN KNODE ISLAND

RESULT OF THE POSTPONED ELECTIONS IN PROV-

IDENCE SETTLES THE STATE CONTEST. Providence, April 13 (Special).-The count of the tives in this city was completed about 3 o'clock this morning, showing that George Brown, the Democratic 463, and that seven of the eight Democratic dates for Representatives were also elected by majorities ranging from 532 for John H. Lonsdale to 143 for William H: Mulvey. The vote cast was 16,130, against 14,506 at the first election. Vesterday's vote was the largest ever polled in the city. Providence is Republican by a small majority if every vote be out, and the Democrats won yesterday because they were more diligant in action of M. Mermer, all regarding the case as a test of the liberty of the press. M. Lafont, Republican, has been elected to the clamber of Demutes from Pavonne. M. From, Conservative, whose election was quashed by the Chamber, has been re-elected from Blaye. more diligent in getting every man of their party to John M. Brennan, the Democratic leader in the A-sembly, lacking 1,004 of an election, and William H. Covell, his Republican opponent, lacking 862 of an election, although the latter had a plurality of 131 election, although the latter had a plurality of 131. The result gives the Democrats 57 in orand Committee against the Republicans 51, and one to be chosen. Two members from Newport, two from Foster, two from West Greenwich and one from Fawtucket, all Democrats, were elected irregularly, but as five of tilese are accredited to the House, and that body is Democratic, any protests that are made will probably be in vain. Therefore, the Democrats will be enabled to elect John W. Davis Governor, all the remainder of the general officers, as well as State Auditor, sferifis of the counties, clerks of the courts, etc. The Republican party in the State is much cast down by this defeat, but by no means destroyed.

BECOMING A JEWISH PROSELYTE TO MARRY

Baltimore, April 13 (Special).- A clandestine mar Ages, in which the bridegroom was a young Hebrew and the bride a Methodist young woman who became a convert to Judaism, is causing considerable talk in Jewish circles. Emanuel strauss is the son of a men ber of the wholesale dry goods firm of Strauss Brothers. He fell in love with Mrs. Tillie Williams, a roung divorced woman. Strauss's family are orthodox Hebrews and his parents bitterly opposed his marriage to a Christian. Mrs. Williams accordingly debegan a course of instruction under a liebrew teacher. She could only be received into the faith after a long probation, as it was necessary that the rabbi should e convinced of the sincerity of her change of faith According to the Jewish law she thrice demanded that the be received into the fold. Twice she was refused, but the third time a "Beth Din," or "House of Judg ment," was convened a day or two before the Passover at the house of her Hebrew instructor and she was After making the requisite confession of belief she underwent the ceremony of passing through the "Mikooh," or bath, and was then presented to her lover in marriage. Standing under the "Chapan," the rouple were united by a rabbi. After the wedding feast she went to her own home and the bushard retarned to his father's house. None of the members of the Strauss family attended the ceremony. In accordance with the stret orthodox custom they are said to be mourning as dead the son who married in opposition to his parents' wishes.

FAILURE OF THE MANHATTAN, KAN., BANK. Manhattan, Kan., April 13 (special).-The experts who have been at work on the books of the Man hattan Bank since Tuesday have discovered half that sum. Mr. Purcell was a heavy holder of stock in the Santa Fe Road. The rapid depreciation of his holdings in that line undoubtedly hastened downfall. He had 5,200 shares in the British Land and Mortgage Company. These were hypothecated for \$20,000, and the assignment came when he was called upon to pay this loan on short notice, with ponalty of foreclosure. Coming on the heefs of three other falines in Central Kausas, the total losses being \$1,500,600 or more, it has caused wide spread distrust. Earlis are overwhelmed with in quiries from Eastern correspondents and loan companies tighten their screws. In all cases loans upon testern lands which were made during the boom period and which have depreciated in value have ten the prime causes of the failure.

MEASLES EPIDEMIC IN STRACUSE. Syracuse, N. Y., April 13 (Special).-This city basing arough an epidemic of measure. ing orrough an epidemic of measles. Young and At the idiot asylum over one hundred cases are reported and there have already been several deathnumber of persons suffering from the epidemic be inferred from the reports of the 175 physi-s in the city, many of whom have visited as as twenty cases a day. Every ward has its of sick persons.

SWEPT INTO THE RIVER.

A STEAMER RUNS INTO A RAILROAD BRIDGE

MANY PERSONS SAID TO BE DROWNED IN THE SAGINAW RIVER-CARELESSNESS THE

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

East Saginaw, Mich., April 13.-The steamer Handy Boy of the Bay Line River steamers running on the Saginaw River between Saginaw and Bay City, while bound down this afternoon, ran into the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad bridge, carrying away all her upper works. She was sixty feet west of her proper course in the channel. Carelessness on the part of those in charge is given as the cause of the accident. Captain Dolsen got ashore and escaped, although the police are searching for him. George Little, engineer, and Edward Trump, the man at the wheel, are in fail. The following persons are reported drowned: Miss May Haight, age twenty two: Mrs. Catherine Nevins, an old woman: two women and one man unknown. No bodies have yet been recovered. A number of passengers were slightly injured. J. W. Thompson was

badly hurt and was taken to the hospital. It is estimated that there were thirty people on the boat at the time of the accident, and it is reported that they were all swept into the river. after May 1 not a union man will be permitted | The number of lost, therefore, as reported at this hour, is merely conjecture.

STANLEY TALKS ABOUT EMIN.

HE WAS ALL RIGHT TILL HE FELL INTO GER-MAN HANDS-COMPARED WITH DE BRAZZA.

London, April 14 .- "The Times" correspondent at Cannes has had an interview with Henry M. Stanley. declared "the statements Father made could only emanate deprayed and degraded nature. Shinze's party were half-naked and half-starved until he provided for them and paid their tribute on arriving at the coast. In regard to the ivory, it was not heaped up at Wadelai, but widely scattered, and it would occupy at least a year of hard work to collect it, detracting much from it value. Regarding Emin. Stanley said: "Emin was friendly enough until he fell into the hands of the Germans. As to acquiring his province, one o the first things I showed him was hi own offer to the British Company. 'Confound it. he exclaimed, they ought never to have published that." The whole of Emin's action, Stanley con tinued, is on a par with De Brazza' who get King Leopold's money and handed the results of his labors with it to France. stanley is surprised at England's allowing the Wissmann enterprise to proceed without a protest. He says that the exploits of Dr. Peters ought to be carefully watched. Stanley continues immersed in revising hi

Paris, April 13.-The President of the French Geographical Society is opposed to a public recepa commercial object and because he freated Brozza with disdain.

London, April 14.-A dispatch to "The News" from Brussels says: "It is stated that Belgium guarantee of the Congo State of 20,000,000. It is ru mored that King Leopold refused termany's offer of £4,000,000 for the Congo State."

The Paris correspondent confirms the report that King Leopold was desirons of selling the Congo State but the French right of refusal and Stanley's reported of rubber on the Aruwhimi led to indecision.

Berlin, April 13.—The "Aligemeine Reichs Correspondenz" says that Chancellor Von Caprivi has prepared a memorandum and Germany's colonial policy and her relations with England to present at the opening of the Reichstag.

PORTUGAL ACTIVE ALONG THE SHIRE. London, April 13 .- Advices from Mozambique are tha Portugal has dispatched a large armed force up the Shire River with the intention of attacking Mpanda The expedition is supplied with artiflery.

M. MERMEIN ACQUITTED. Paris, April 13.—M. Mermeix, the Editor of the "Cocarde," has been acquitted of the charge of sur nnected with the trial of General Boulanger. editors of "Tempe" and "Siecle," M. Sarcey, M. Herve

REPUBLICAN SENATORS ELECTED IN FRANCE Paris. April 13. Republican Senators have been elected in Eure, Finisterre and Ariege.

THE ARGENTINE MINISTRY RESIGNS. London, April 13.-A dispatch from Emenos Ayre announces the resignation of the Argentine Ministry ---

Ottawa, Ont., April 13. sir John Thompson has told a deputation that he is continuing to urge upon legislate on the subject of copyright. It is reported of the imperial authorities, refuse to issue a procla mation putting into force the copyright act process a year ago by the Dominion Parliament. The acprovided that it should not go into force until a proclamation to that effect was issued by the Government, the object being to enable the Canadian toovernment to ascertain the views of the Imperial Government on the question.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON GOING TO MALTA London, April 13.-The American squadron has left

BREAKING UP A LABOR MEETING. Rome, April 13.—A large meeting of unemployed workmen was held here to day. Some of the speakers indulged in such violent and anarchical language that the police finally interfered and dispersed the crowd.

CONCESSIONS IN EAST AFRICA Zanzibar, April 13.—It is asserted that the German by threats have compelled the Sultan to cancel the concession of Manda and Patta to the British East Africa Company. It is generally believed, however that the matter is still the subject of negotiations.

A TANK CRASHES THROUGH A THEATRE ROOF.

Philadelphia, April 13 .- A 5,000 gallon water tank weighing with its contents over twenty ions, crashed through the roof of the Park Theatre in this city this atternoon, wrecking in its descent the paint frame, some a termion, wheeling in its descent the paint frame, some of the scenery, and about one half the stage. The tank went clear through to the cellar, where every thing was flooded. The concursion caused by the fall was so great that windowplass and dishes in adjoining houses were broken and a panic prevailed for a time. A large force of carpenters was at once put to work and temporary repairs will be completed in time for to-morrow evening's performance. It is supposed that the timbers supporting the tank were not heavy enough to bear the weight and gave way.

NEW CREVASSES IN LOUISIANA LEVEES. New Orleans, La., April 13.-The break in the Atchafalaya Levee, which occurred on Wednesday two miles south of Sims Port, in Point Coupee Parlsh, is now 600 feet wide and seven feet deep. The town is now 600 feet wide and seven feet deep.

of Sims Port is said to be about two feet under water. The Cason Levee, on the west bank about seventeen miles north of Netville, broke about 4 o'clock on Saturday night. This break is said to be 300 feet wide and ten feet deep. Advices were also received that the Rig Bend Levee, eight miles west of sims Port, was broken.

A serious affray occurred between two farmers near Carlstadt, N. J., yesterday afternoon, Jacob C. Zim-merman was driving a team of horses hitched to a carriage. He stopped along the road to water hi-horses near the farm of Phillip Schindt. Schindt came out from his house and wanted money from Zimmerman

out from his house and wanted money from some for the water which the horses drank.

The men got into a quarrel and schindt grabbed up a pitchfork and attacked Zimmerman with it. Zimmer and tried to defend himself. Tho man took his whip and tried to defend himself.

came to the rescue and stopped him. Zimmerman is SAMUEL J. RANDALL DEAD, in a dangerous condition, schitch fied and was not arrested.

CONFESSION OF ISAAC SAWTELLE.

DECLARING THAT HE WAS NOT PRESENT AT THE MURDER OF HIS BROTHER-HE DECOYED THE MURDERED MAN TO THE PLACE.

Boston, April 13 (Special).-Isaac Sawtelle, who is awaiting trial at Dover, N. H., on the charge of murdering his brother Hiram, has made a confession in which he admits that he was the prime mover in hi other's taking off, but accuses a fellow known as "Dr." Blood and another ex-convict who served time in the Massachusetts state prison while Isaac Sawtelle was there, of having committed the actual murder, Those who are conversant with the crime do not hes that it may save his neck from the hangman's noose and that it is in many particulars false. sawtelle "I am guilty of being a party to a conspirac

which, in itself a felony, resulted in my brother's death. It is not true, however, that I committee the deed in person, nor did the murder take place within the limits or jurisdiction of the State of New-Hampshire. It occurred in Maine. It is not true that murder was intended by me when I executed a which decoyed Hiram to Rochester H., the afternoon of February 5, 1800. N. H., the afternoon of February 5, 1800. Dr. Charles L. Blood and a man I cannot positively identify by name, but who were convict associates at Charlestown, are responsible for his death, which occurred near where the body was found by Officer Shelds, of Boston, in the woods of Lebanon, I have Dr. Blood's own handwriting for proof that Hiram was killed in a struggle in which more than intended violence was used to prevent Hiram from gaining his Bherty.

"The conspiracy, planned by Dr. Blood, assented to by me, directly furthered by his companion and indirectly by a friend in Lowell, was an attempt formity to procure from my brother an asknowledgment and full release of all claims against the estate of our nother, which had been conveyed by her to me prior to the time of the placing of an attachment upon the same by Hiram."

to the time of the placing of an attachment upon the same by Hiram."

Sawtelle then relates the particulars of the conspiracy to murder his brother. He promised to give blood \$500 for the lob, giving him \$100 in cash and notes for the balance. Sawtelle then narrates liss movements from the time of leaving losson for New Hampshire, his plot for criticing his brother up there, and his needing with the alleged couviet, who is charged with murdering Hiram.

WAS AN INCENDIARY AT WORK!

A STRONG SMELL OF KUROSENE GREETS THE PIREMEN-NARROW ESCAPE OF WOMEN

AND CHILDREN. A fire broke out in the cellar of the three story building Nos. 601 and 603 Tenthage, vesterday moned. They remained around the bedside until and degrated from the nominal leadership of his party The first floor is occupied by D. Crounse & Son, drygosels, and the rest of the building is or empied by families. The smake spread quickly through the building, and John Lauritz, his wife and three children and Mrs. Helf and her two children, who live on the top floor, had a narrow escape from being They were unable to pass down the stairs and fled to the roof. One of the children was made unconscious, and all were seriously affected by the smoke.

They were taken from their perilous position by ther were taken from their periods position by
Chief Giequel and Fireman Hilligan, of Englise Na.
54, who lifted them to an adjoining rest. The firemen who got to the fire first and broke open the
building roticed a strong odor of between. The
fire was put out after the took of Crompes A Son had
been damaged \$5,000 and the building \$1,000.

There was a fire in the building which broke out.

RICH GOLD DEPOSITS IN GRAND CANON.

OLONEL STANTON THINKS HE HAS REDIS COVERED THE WEALTH FOUND BY

Denver, Col., April 13. Colonel Stanton, communide d the recent exploring expedition in the Grand Can e. the stock was especially severe to Mrs. Randall party made. It now appears that Harry McDenald described the expedition on account of these rich discoveries. He quit the party in the canon and made d the Colorado Eliver, to-day made public some in

plaintiff in the famous suit for \$100,000 against Bishou Hennessey, of Dubuque, died at Lyons, lowa, and denly vesterday from la crippe. Father Jaen was sixty four and was a native of France, where most of his relatives live. His troubles began in 1872, when Eishop Hennessey, on a charge of disabedience, removed him. He then began his suit for \$100,000 damages. After meeting with numerous reverses he at last got the case before a Dubuque court. A demurrer was entered against his suit on the ground that it was harred by the statute of limitation, and that a civil court could not review the act of a hishon in a purely ecclesiastical matter. The case was heard on January 9 last, and the decision was adverse to Father Jaen.

Chicago, April 13 (special).-There is no longe doubt that Congressman Adams will have some difficulty in being returned to Congress. George S. Willits, of the Twenty fourth Ward, will be brought out in a day or two as a candidate for the Republicat out in a day or two as a casonian for the replantation promination in the IVth Congressional District of Hillings. Mr. Willits is a prominent lawyer, and has been active in the Republican organization. He is the chairman of the Republican City Central Committee. Washington Hessing's friends are also anxious that he be a candidate. The friends of Congressman Adams do not seem to be alarmed. Hessing is the editor of the leading German daily.

DEATH OF THREE AGED RESIDENTS OF KEYPORT. Keyport, N. J., April 13 (Special). Simon Arrow the age of ninety-five. He was wealthy and owner

the age of minery live. He was wearing and owner considerable property. John Waley, age eighty, was found dead in bed fast night. He leaves a wife. Mrs. Theresa McKinney, mother of the postmasfer, Dr. E. McKinney, died suddenly last night at the age of seventy four, from a paralytic stroke. HIS SEULL FRACTURED WITH A CANE. H. M. Horek, said to be a eigarmaker, and Rudolph night last night on the West Side. Faber struck Horek over the head with a heavy cane, fracturing his skull. The stick was broken and Faber then thrust the Jagged end of it into the injured man's left eye. Horek was taken to Roosevelt Hospital where it was said that he would die. His assailant was arrested and locked up.

IN FAVOR OF THE BALTIMORE BELT LINE.

Haltimore, April 13 (Special). The recent visit of Balti-more City Councilmen to New-York and their inspection of the open cuts and tunnels of the New-York central Bal-mad had a good result. The Councils' Committee will to-morrow report favorably the Belt Line bill, and its passage is assured. The tunnels and cuts will be several miles in length. All the surveys have been completed, and the company is read; to begin work. The estimated cost is about \$10,000,000, the project being backed by Next-York and Pittsburg engidalists. It will give the Baltimore York and l'ittisturg capitalists. It will give the Rallimo and Ohio Railroad trains rapid transit through the city, at men fought for some time, until Schindt stabbed Zim merman in the neck with the pitchfork and the latter fell to the ground with the pitchfork and the latter fell to the ground with the fork still sticking in the wound. Schindt attempted to with raw the fork to continue his murderous assault on the prostrate man, when some men who were passing along the road.

THE END COMES QUIETLY AT HIS WASH-INGTON HOME.

HIS FAMILY AT THE BEDSIDE-A LONG AND BRAVE FIGHT AGAINST THE INEVITABLE ENDED-FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Washington, April 13 (Special).-Representative Samuel J. Randall died shortly before 5 o'clock this morning, having failed to rally from the fatal sinking spell which overtook him last night. His death was, of course, fully expected, and since last Thursday the watchers at the house on Capitol insidious and fatal disease had crossed the threshold Hill have simply been waiting for the end. Mr. of his happy home and he had realized that the re-Randall regained consciousness for an hour or more before he died, recognizing his wife and children and addressing the former in a familiar term of affection and endearment. The death was quiet and peaceful, and at first those in the sick-room scarcely realized that the long struggle was over. Postmaster-General Wanamaker and the attending physician were with the family during the night and were the only strangers present at the last. The news of the ex-Speaker's death spread rapidly about the city, though it was Sunday morning, and general grief and sympathy were expressed both in and out of political circles. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House at once took charge of the body and of the funeral arrangements. Both branches of Congress will probably take official notice of the ex-Speaker's death at to-

Mr. Randall's death had been expected at any time during the last three days. He rested easily and comfortably during the forenoon of vesterday, and the doctor was encouraged to hope that be might live several days yet. He took some nourishment and dozed off without any the doctors cannot cure it. Probably as much as I that he might live several days yet. He took difficulty. Shortly after 3 o'clock, however, a marked change was noticed in his appearance and he seemed almost to sink away. This spell was worse than any of the preceeding ones, and it was thought that the end was at hand. All the members of the family were present Dr. Mallan, who has attended Mr. Randall throughout his illness, case almost as great as that of one of the family.

Dr. N. S. Lincoln, the consulting physician, and pressed it in his "Twenty Years of Congress," that he Postmaster-General Wanamaker were hastily sum-6 o'clock, when Mr. Randoll railied somewhat if he did remember the ingratitude of the Southern dall went to a neighbor's house to sleep, but was bever forgot nor forgave the acts of the Democratic astily summoned about 3 o'clock in the mora- Administration and its favorite counsellors, Mr. Randall could not live through the night.
He was in a state of semi-unconsciousness most of the time. About 3:30 o'clock he had another sinking spell, and afterward his round because of the time. About 3:30 o'clock he had another sinking spell, and afterward his round because of the Civil Screbe Reform. Now, I don't should be opposed to Civil Screbe Reform. Now, I don't sinking spell, and afterward his mind became more clear and bright. The sick man lay in the front room of the second story of his modest the state have been using all the influence that I am opposed to it. What I am against is a faise more clear and bright. The sick man lay in the protected of reform a sham. Why, in Pennsylvania Democratic office of the handred and from all parts of crafts office had been using all the influence they possess home, and daylight was just beginning to shed its rays into the sick room when Mr. Rendall apend his eyes and looked tenderly at his wife. He recognized her, and in a half-whisper said supply. Mother " He then closed his washed a supply. "Mother " He then closed his washed wantle a constant of the size committee, and "to down faudall" in every conceivable and possible way off course everybody who has commonscrase knows that supply. "Mother " He then closed his modes." simply, "Mother." He then closed his eyes and sank away, death coming from exhaustion.

Around him were Mrs. Randall Miss Sayar Ron. Around him were Mrs. Randall, Miss Susan Randall, Mrs. Lancaster, the married daughter, the wife of C. C. Lancaster, a rising lawyer of this gity, and her husband; Samuel Randall, it; Robert E. Randall, his brother; Dr. Mallan, Post master-General Wanamaker and the household ervants:

dead broke upon them, they gave way to their

to Kmub, Utah, where he made known the through his illness of almost two years' duration.

in to treat him for the gout. On July 9, almost two years ago, Mr. Eandall was soldenly seized with a violent diarrhoca and hemorthage during the might, due to cating hestily a dish of fector and berries during the day. His hie was then in imminent danger. The disease seen as some an active form, and it was found that he was suffering from an extensive and maintain abscess. This caused serious hemorthages, which left nim weak and enacented. He put himself permanently under the physician's care, and Dr. Mallan has attended him constraily while he was in this city, Dr. N. S. Lancoln, of this city, being called into consultation occasionality. Mr. Randall formed many close and severe rigor, brought on probably by the weather this rigor was accompanied by severe abdominal pains, and there were symptoms of peritonities from this time exhaustion began to set in, and the sick man's course was downward. Septicaemia was also present, and a chill and severe diarroca was also present, and a c

about two weeks ago translated and the Presbyterian Church about two months ago. Mr. Waramaker spoke to him on this subject, and Mr. Ramail replied that he had been thinking of this matter for some time and would like to become a member of the Church. Arrangements were made by which he entered the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, on Capitol Hill, Dr. Chester pastor.

A friend of Mr. Ramaill's said this evening that when he mined the church two months agy Mr.

A friend of Mr. Randall's said this evening that when he joined the church two mooths ago Mr. Randall fully expected to recover. Had be lived, from what he had said, he would aminestionably have taken a decided stand in church matters. His conversion was the result of his having leisure time, and had been as thoroughly studied by him as an appropriation bill. There was no sham about this, as there was no sham about this, as there was no sham about this, having the became thoroughly convinced of his need of religion, and after that, his mind being at rest, he became happier than he had been at any other time. All the family noticed it.

mind being at rest, he became happier than he had been at any other time. All the family noticed it.

A large humber of persons called at the house during the day to express their contololences. They were received by Mr. Lancaster, the son-in-law. The President and Mrs. Harrison sent a basket of flowers, with a note expressing their deep sympathy with the fargily. Speaker Reed called during the aftermoon to express his regrets and to learn the wishes of the family with respect to the funeral services. Among the other callers were Secretary Blaine, ex-Senator Ferry, of Michigan; ex-Speaker Carlisle, Representatives Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Springer, of Hlinois.

At 10 eclock to-night Mr. Wammaker said that the funeral had been fixed for Thursday morning. The arrangements will be in charge of a Congressional committee to be appointed to-mornow morning. Mrs. Randall prefers that the services shall be held in the church of which Mr Randall was a member and not in the House of Representatives. This church is the Metropolitan Presentatives. This church is the Metropolitan Presentatives in the Randall family vault in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Brief services will be held there. The train is not expected to go into the city, but will stop at the Ridge Avenue Church.

REMINISCENCES OF MR. RANDALL.

HIS HOSPITALITY, HONESTY AND PATRIOTISM -" A PARTISAN UP A MANLY TYPE."

Washington, April 13 (Special).—Although it became generally known early last week, through the publication of the fact in The Tribune, that Mr. Randall could live only a few days longer, many of his friends continued to hope against hope that he would again rally from the disease which had been so long held at bay and baffled, as much by his iron will and unyielding courage as by any help that medical skill

shock produced by his death, therefore, was scarcely MONTANA IN THE SENATE. mitigated, and it is no mere form of words to say that widespread. While Mr. Randall was by no mean demonstrative, still less effusive, in his manifestation of sympathy or friendship, he was a man who wor friends easily and speedily, and kept them after h tender and faithful husband, the kind, indulgent father and withal the pleasantest companion of wife and children. No man ever was more hospitable in the truest sense, for all he had to offer was at the command of his guest or friend. He cared nothing for display, but a good deal for what he used to call the plain comforts of life," and those comforts he delighted in sharing with his friends. At his fireside or dinner table he was a most cheerful and com panionable man, even long after the shadow of ar mainder of his life must be a stern, constant struggle against the inevitable. For it is true that Mr Randall, many months ago, felt that he would never

Late in October, 1888, the writer of this paragraph spent a day with him at the country place where h vas staying a few miles from Philadelphia. Neither intellectually nor mentally was the Pennsylvania statesman ever more alert, more alive, so to speak, than he was on that day. He felt and expressed an alorbing, intense interest in the Presidential campaign. which was then nearing its end, and, in confidence clearly foresaw and forefold, but with no feeling of triumph or gratification. He was so gloomy that his visitor suggested that the Democrats might do better next time." "Well," replied Mr. Randall, "we might do a great deal better, but the question is whether we will not make the same mistakes again." After a panse, he added: "I say 'we,' but, of course, i nean the party. This is the last general election that I shall live to see. I did expect until recently that we should carry the next House, and that I should stay here long enough to see the party in good trim for the next Presidential campaign, but I have ceased

can hope for is to outlast this Administration." Mr. Randall then quickly turned the conversation om himself, and at the dinner table, a couple of hours later, he was cheerful, and even gay and merry physical effect upon him, there is the best reason for saying that Mr. Randall keenly felt, and as bitterly resented, the indignities to which he was subjected by and who has grown to have an interest in the the Cleveland Administration. He was so loyal to his could bear, without showing resentment, to be deposed in the House-a place which he had fairly won-ever from the state of collapse. There was little or Democrats who thus repaid the debt which they had no change up to midnight except that he was steadily growing weaker. Young Sammy Ran-small handful in the member-hip of that body; but he ing, when the doctor informed the family that thrust him aside and sought to destroy his influence

to his convictions of public and private duty, and it is scarcely praise to say of him that he was as into line was done, and then trickery took a accorruptible in public life as he was honest in his For a moment the family hardly realized that private life. All of his best years were devoted to all was over, but then as the fact that he was dead broke upon them, they gave way to their grief and burst into tears.

The service of his State and his country. Men who dead broke upon them, they gave way to their grief and burst into tears. and he here the same reputation while he held the office of State Schalor before the war. Vet erans of the Union who served with him in the field the loss of their jobs. At least a thousand Reat the outbreak and in the first year of the Rebellion o years duration, testify to his patriotism and fidelity. As a member out of the House of Representatives for nearly twentyouse a lew minutes after 5, and announced in an eight years, in which period he was thrice chosen almost choking voice that all was over. He and the others then endeavored to comfort the afflicted family, and at length succeeded in inducing them to retire and try to refresh themselves with sleep. Mr. Randall's filmess dates back about five years, when Dr. Thomas F. Mallan, who has attended him throughout his later illness, was called in to treat him for the gout. On July 9, almost two years ago, Mr. Randall was suddenly seized.

and order. The responsibility for his official acts. Among his political opponents Mr. Randall formed many close and warm personal friendships. Letween him and Grant there was an almost brotherly affection, and the same might be said of the the between him and four nekl, Blaine and many other Republicans who served with him in Congress and came to knew him well.

Mr. Randall was not a rich man, on the contrary, he was rather poor, if measured by modern standards of money setting and money keeping. He was generous almost to a fault, but he never paraded his generous almost to a fault, but he never paraded his generous twith savings from his salary is a plain, modern though with savings from his salary is a plain, modest house in a healthful, but out of the way and unfashoundle quarter of the city, in a street which was never improved at great expense through his influence. The house might sell for \$1,000 or \$5,000 under the hammer, and is believed to comprise about one-third of the estate.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Samuel Jackson Kandall was born in Philadelphia in October 10, 1828. His education was academic, and it was the intention of his father, Josiah Randall, a well-known lawyer and Democratic politician of Philadelphia, to make him a merchant. From the Philadelphia, to make him a merchant. From the school of Samuel Crawford her passed at of all their effort. Every conspicuous member once to the counting room of Morels t. of their party was burning with the hope of bettallowell & Co., silk merchants in Market to the local several years. He the Legislature were elected by counties. The was also awhile in the iron husiness, being a partier in the firm of East & Ramball. They had a fine archouse, running from Delaware ave. to Water-st.

and did a large wholesale trade.

He soon found himself at the foot of the political ladder and actually taking a step on it. The first round in this case was a seat in the City Conneil, to Watch he was elected as a Whig. He was re-elected three times. When a vacancy in the state senate beckened him a step higher, he accepted the invitation with abarity. For this place he ran as a Democrat, having changed his political relations in 1856, when his father came out for Penn-ylvania', andidate for the Presidency, James Euchanan. that year Josiah Randall, in fact, went to Cincinnati, his sons Samuel and Robert going with him, to effect that nomination. Mr. Randall was elected to the cuate by a good majority, defeating Stilwell's, Bishop, and served one term, his brother Robert, now a resi tent of Wilmington, Del., serving at the same time in

on the First City Troop of militis in Philadelphia. As soon as the call for troops was made by the General sovernment, on the 15th of April, 1s61, the company tendered its services under the call. On the 13th of May it was mustered in for ninety days. The horses all belonged to the troopers. It was while in the field that Randall wrote to Washington making the suggestion to the War Department which led to the advancement of George H. Thomas to the line of gen-

Private Randall came back from the war as Orderly ergeant Randall, and in 1862 he was elected a Repre entative in Congress from the 1st District of Pennsylvaria, which embraced nearly the same wards that now compose the IIId District. From that day to this, although often bitterly battled against, he has never been out of Congress for a day, being successively to elected from every Congress for a day, bying suree-sively to the List, which still has a session to go through with. He was a very quiet member at first and spent a good while in getting accustomed to his new arroundings. During his first term he was a member of only one committee, that on Public Grounds and

PRICE THREE CENTS.

A FAITHFUL AND COMPLETE STATEMENT OF THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

THE TRUTH SHOWS CLEARLY THAT THE RE PUBLICAN CLAIM RESTS ON A SOUND

FOUNDATION IN MORALS AS

WELL AS IN LAW.

Washington, April 13 .- Montana will probably be admitted to-morrow or Tuesday to that representation in the Senate which has until now been lenied her through the pretext of a contest against the two Republicans chosen by the lawful Legislature of that State. A persistent effort has been made in the Democratic newspapers and by the more partisan of the Democratic Senators in debate to cloud and discredit the title of the two Republican claimants, Messrs. Sanders and Power, by lavish and vehement denunciation of what they are pleased to call a "steal" of the two seats from their rightful holders, the Democratic aspirants, Messrs. Maginnis and Clark. This extravagant outery might have some effect if at the same time Democratic lawyers like Senator George did not confess openly that Messrs. Clark and Maginnis had no lawful title to the seats at all, and that the only consistent thing for the minority to do was to disclaim their election, or any election whatever by the Legislature, and send the case back to the people Montana for another verdict.

The Montana case is a very complicated one. and may be readily distorted so as to reverse the moral proportions. In order to appreciate fully and accurately the right and wrong of it, one must acquaint himself with a vast array of facts chronologically arranged. There can be no doubt that the case of the Republican claimants, Colonel Sanders and Mr. Power, rests on a sound foundation of fact, of law and of morals. There is a distinguished Democrat in Montana named Hauser. He is a millionaire banker and miner. He was Governor of the Territory during the Cleveland Administration. It was his power which saved the Democrats from utter rout last fall. He was the life of their campaign. He furnished all the brains and much of the money by which it was conducted. He brought James B. Haggin and the Northern Pacific into the fight, and secured their tremendous influence in behalf of the Demoeratic legislative ticket. These alliances were worth at least 5,000 honest votes to the cause they served. What they were worth in dishonest Potes, in the votes of non-residents and unnaturalized foreigners along the railroad, at the Anaconda mines and smelters, and in the coal camps, Mr. Hauser alone is capable of saying. It is said that after the campaign, as Mr. Hauser passed through St. Paul on his way East, a friend asked him how it happened that his party had so miserably failed. "Well," he said, with a cheerful grin, "our folks stole the thing all right enough, but the other fellows knocked us down and took it away from us."

This metaphor is at least half true. The Demoerats did steal it. They stole it by frauds most unblushing. The moneyed men of Montana, with scarcely an exception, are Democrats. There are a dozen of these who employ vast numbers of men. It is not too much to say that fully one third of the legal voters of the Territory last October were employed by the wealthy Democrats each of whom was a candidate for the United States Senate. Many of these voters were Republicans. All that coercion and persuasion could hand in the job. Such employes as were suspected of intending to vote the Republican ticket were transferred the day before election from the county where they had a vote into that where they had none at all. This was done on various pretexts. To refuse to go meant publican votes were kept from the ballot-boxes low, ignorant foreigners-"Peons" and "Dagoes," mostly-and up in the prairie counties-Yellowstone, Custer and Choteau-were many half-breed Crees and Crows. The Democratic managers voted these creatures with unblushing impudence. The Democratic Territorial Judges multiplied their deputy clerks to any extent demanded by the party bosses and sent them off on ponies armed with Bibles and leaves deliberately torn from the naturalization records of he courts, scouring the prairies after half-breeds and other foreigners, who were in the wink of an eye converted into citizens and vested with the right to exercise in that election the supreme function of an American freeman. This rag-tag was duly corralled and voted. In some of the mining camps, indeed, the "Dagoes" were actually registered before they papers. They could not speak nor read the English language, and went into the polling-booths at Anaconda and Batte City in droves, carrying cards on which were printed "I cannot speak or write or read English. I wish to vote the straight Democratic ticket and ask the inspectors to prepare such a ballot for me in accordance with the

All this grievous fraud went into the general result and was counted in behalf of the Democratic candidates, and yet, of them all, but one pulled through. This was Joseph K. Toole, their candidate for Governor. He got in by the skin of his teeth, and as the returns upon the Legislative tickets accumulated, it began to look as if the Democrats were going to secure a small majority on the joint ballot. This had been the prime end State had not then been divided into legislative districts. The Constitutional Convention, after imposing that as a duty upon the first Legislature. adopted an ordinance apportioning for this election only to each county one State Senator and so many Representatives (according to population). and the electors were to vote for all the Representatives assigned to their particular county. To the county of Silver Bow, in which is the city f Butte, ten Representatives were apportioned. Among the polling-places in Silver Bow was a certain railroad camp along a branch line of the Northern Pacific, then in course of construction. This camp was called Precinct No. 34, and it is he result in this one spot which has caused all the strife that has racked Montana for the last six months and which is now in review before

When the returns came in from this precinct it was found that they were signed by but two out of five inspectors; that they were not written by the clerk as required by law, but by one of the signing inspectors; that they were a list of names and, amazing to relate, of names in alphabetical order, signifying that the voters at this camp had presented themselves at the ballot-box in that extraordinary manner; that every one had voted for every candidate on their tickets without a scratch or an erasure or addition, a result unknown at any other poll in the State, and that they numbered 179 Democrats to 2 Republicans. An investigation was at once instituted and the discovery was made that the return was nothing more nor less than a copy of the camp pay-roll. Half a dozen of the men who had voted there made affidavit that they had voted the Republican ticket. It was proved, too, that, after the election, the inspectors in after violation of the law, had closed the booth, shutting out all spectators and the two elerks also, and had made up their alphabetical return in entire seclusion and senames and, amazing to relate, of names in alpha-

These facts came out while the other returns from all over the State were coming in, and it was found that if the paper furnished by these inspectors was admitted and counted Silver Bow County would send a solid delegation of tax